AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFCATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 10 of the originally filed specification with the following rewritten paragraph:

Call forwarding is a common feature in both landline and wireless telephone ~~system~~ systems. Conventionally, a user programs a telephone to ring at another telephone, either unconditionally, or in the event that there is no answer at the programmed telephone. Typically, a user must take the time to program the feature[[,]] every time call forwarding is desired.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 14 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

Telephone proximity is determined through data collected by the telephones themselves or by other means in communication with the telephones, such as a network, or by a combination of the two. Before initialization of call transfer commences, an analysis must be made of position and/or proximity data. The decision that telephones are close enough to begin the transfer can be made by the designated telephone, by the first telephone, by a process involving both telephones, or by the telephones in combination with the network. In some aspects of the invention, the network may establish a positioning node[[,]] at a mobile switching center (MSC) to [[a]] calculate proximity between telephones.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 7 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

In some aspects of the invention security features ~~maybe~~ may be added, with authorization being precedent to call transfer. Such authorization can involve the matching of telephone serial numbers in a database of permitted transfers. The database can be maintained by the network or in a telephone. Alternately, the telephone user can enter a personal identification number (PIN) into the first telephone, the designated telephone, or into both telephones. Further, the authorization may be dependent on factors such as the power supply or radio frequency (RF) coverage of the transferring telephones.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 20, page 4 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

A typical scenario might include the transfer of calls to a portable telephone from a mobile telephone mounted in an automobile, when the portable telephone is ~~was~~ in, or near, the automobile. Likewise, calls can automatically be transferred to a portable telephone when the user ~~was~~ is in close proximity to a known fixed site. Calls can be automatically transferred from a portable telephone to a mobile telephone, or landline telephone, when the user is in an automobile, or at the site of a landline telephone.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 7 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram that illustrates an embodiment of the present invention system for transferring calls. This example ~~if~~ is for illustration purposes only and is not meant to limit the scope of the invention. A wireless communications network 10 is shown comprising a first telephone 12 connected to the communications network 10. A second telephone 14 is connected to the communications network 10 and has a proximity to the first telephone 12. The proximity between the first telephone 12 and the second telephone 14 is represented by an arrow or vector 16. The second telephone 14 selectively receives calls, transferred from the first telephone 12, in response to the proximity of the first and second telephones 12 and 14.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 7 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

The second telephone 14 depicted in Fig. 2 includes a wireless location receiver 42 selected from the group consisting of global positioning satellite (GPS) systems and short-range positioning beacon systems, or similar navigational ~~system~~ systems. FM radio and LORAN position systems are examples of short-range positioning beacon systems. The wireless receiver 42 permits the second telephone 14 to establish its position independently of communications with the network 10. However, when the second telephone 14 uses CA code GPS receiver ~~42~~, the MSC 28, or some other element in the network, may send differential correction data to

improve the accuracy of the position measurements. The second telephone 14 supplies wireless receiver location data to the PN 30, and the PN 30 makes the proximity determination in response to the received wireless location data. Likewise, but not shown, the first telephone 12 has a wireless location receiver and sends position data to PN 30.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 26 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

The system of the present invention need not use PN 30 to perform the proximity determination. In some aspects of the invention the second telephone 14 collects information regarding the position of itself to the first telephone 12, and the second telephone 14 performs the proximity determination based on the collected position information. This proximity determination is performed by the second telephone 14 using the time-of-arrival data measured by base stations 24 and 26, and/or the telephones 12 and 14. Likewise, in some aspects of the invention the ~~second~~ first telephone 12 accepts the time-of-arrival data and performs a proximity determination either independently, or in concert with the second telephone 14. Alternately, the second telephone 14 (and/or first telephone 12) makes a proximity determination from embedded wireless location receivers such as receivers 42 (see Fig. 2) and 44. In some aspects of the invention, telephones 12 and 14 work in concert with PN 30 or MSC 28 to make a determination of proximity.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 12 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

In another aspect of the invention the absolute position of neither the first telephone 12 nor the second telephone 14 need be known. First and second telephones 12 and 14 may establish contact with each other outside of the communication network 10 ~~on~~ in order to make the proximity determination. For this purpose, short-range transceivers 50 and 52, using Bluetooth, infra-red, Home RF, wireless LAN technologies, or even a second wireless transceiver, permit communications when the telephones 12 and 14 are in close proximity. Then the second telephone 14 makes the proximity determination in response to short-range transceiver communications 54 between the first and second telephones. In this aspect of the invention, the proximity determination is based on the clarity or signal strength of the short-range communications link. Alternately, the proximity determination may be made by first telephone 12, or made mutually by the two telephones 12 and 14.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 13 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

Returning briefly to Fig. 2, the second telephone 14 has a power supply or battery 56 to enable portable telephone operation. The second telephone 14 reports the condition of the power supply 56 to the network 10. Likewise, but not shown, the first telephone 12 can have a battery power supply which is monitored and reported. The MSC 28 receives reports on the condition of telephone power supplies, such as the radio frequency (RF) coverage currently enjoyed by first

and second telephones 12 and 14. The MSC 28 nullifies the call transfer, from first telephone 12 to the second telephone 14, in response to a stimulus selected from the group consisting of the condition of the first telephone power supply 56, based on a concern that a low power supply voltage may cause communications to the second telephone to fail. Nullification of the call transfer means that ~~call~~ calls addressed to the first telephone 12 are sent by the network 10 to the first telephone 12. Further, the transfer can be nullified based on the elapse of time since the call transfer was completed, the termination of a specific transferred call to the second telephone, the condition of the first telephone power supply, or the RF coverage of the first and second telephones 12 and 14. Once again, a determination may be made to nullify a transfer based on the concern that the RF communication link to the second telephone 14 is poor, while the RF coverage of the first telephone 12 is good.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 6 of the originally filed specification with the following rewritten paragraph:

In addition to nullifying an existing call transfer, the MSC 28 has the authority to initially establish a call transfer in response to conditions such as ~~of~~ the status of the second telephone power supply 56, and/or the status of the first telephone power supply (not shown). For example, when the first telephone 12 is mounted in the automobile 18, the call transfer process may be triggered by the detection of the automobile being shut off, of the detection of a weak automobile battery. As with nullification, the call transfer process is initially established in consideration of factors such as the RF coverage of first and second telephones 12 and 14, and the wireless cellular capacity, in some aspects of the invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 28 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The decision to initiate a call transfer can also come from a telephone participating in the call transfer process. Returning to Fig. 2, the second telephone 14 further includes a logic module 63 to accept the proximity determination and other factors in consideration of a call transfer. The second telephone logic module 63 initiates a call transfer from the first telephone to the second telephone in response to the proximity determination. Likewise, the first telephone 12 includes a logic module (not shown) to initiate a call transfer in some aspects of the invention. In some aspects of the invention, that call transfer is initiated after [[a]] an agreement is reached between the first telephone 12 and the second telephone 14. In another alternative, the decision process involves the telephones 12 and 14, along with MSC 28.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line page 13, line 17 of the originally filed application with the following rewritten paragraph:

Likewise, the first telephone 12, or both telephones 12 and 14 may enter star codes to initialize the call transfer in some aspects. This feature permits a call already in progress to be transferred by the generation of a message such as the common call transfer message using a star feature code. This message would also include the mobile telephone 12 identification as used by the system 10, such as a dialable number, IMSI or TSMI etc. to identify the portable telephone 14.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 24 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Returning briefly to Fig. 2, in some aspects of the invention a SIM card 70 may be implemented to identify the user of a telephone, and the second telephone 14 initiates the call by transfer of the SIM card 70, from the first telephone 12, to the second telephone 14. The SIM card subscription identification module 70, which is used in ~~GSM~~ global system mobile (GSM) telephones is commonly transferred between various telephones. Indeed, it was the original intent of the design of the SIM card that the subscription and communication of a mobile to home location register of a mobile would be enabled from one physical transceiver to another by movement of the SIM card. The unique aspect of the use of the SIM card 70 is the ability to the present invention system to transfer a pre-existing call from one telephone to another. Naturally, in this particular circumstance a threshold proximity determination is presumed since the first telephone 12 will not operate indefinitely before the SIM card 70 is inserted into another telephone. Insertion of the SIM card 70 causes the registration of that telephone with the network 10, typically with the HLR. On seeing the new registration, the home location register generates a new paging message by the serving MSC 28. In some aspects of the invention the call in progress to the first telephone 12 is put on hold as the SIM card is inserted into the second telephone 14, and the second telephone 14 registers with the system.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 17, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 6 is a chart illustrating an exemplary series of network communications where the telephones 12 and 14 determine proximity. Lines 130 through 136 depict mobile telephones 14 and 12 requesting position updates. In line 138 a call is in progress between mobile telephone 12 and landline telephone 20. In line 140, the mobile telephone 12 has determined that the portable ~~that~~ telephone 14 is close enough to transfer calls to it. In line 142 a normal call transfer series of messages are portrayed where the mobile telephone 12 supplies a star code, and the telephone number of telephone 14. At lines 144 through 150, the MSC 28 sets up the call to portable telephone 14. At line 152 the call is transferred to telephone 14, and in line 156 the path and call to telephone 14 is cleared.